Agreement are similar to normal bilateral agreements for mutual benefit.

Nucleare Power Generating Capacity

919. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA': Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single megawatt of nuclear power has been added to its generating capacity since the year 1984;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that materials worth crores of rupees is lying idle for the past several years; and

(d) if so, whether it is possible to achieve a target of adding 7,880 Megawatts by end of year 2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Nuclear power 'Profile' formulated in 1984 envisaged setting up of 10,000 MWe of installed nuclear power capacity by the year 2000. In the year 1989, the profile was reviewed and the target was retained. At that time, taking into account the installed capacity up to Kakrapar Unit-2, addition of 7880 MWe was envisaged through installation of 8×235 MWe and 12×500 MWe PHWR units.

In order to acheive the objective of nuclear power profile, advance procurement actions for long delivery and critical equipment for 6×500 MWe and 4×220 MWe units were taken based on partial financial sanctions accorded by the Government of India. Materials were procured. Financial outlay of Rs. 15,125 crores was proposed during the 8th five year plan for launching the projects. However, due to financial resource constraints, the outlay approved was only Rs. 4261 crores. Out of the approved outlay, the budgetary support to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. from the Government allocation for the entire 8th Five Year Plan period was only Rs. 761 crores and the balance was to be mobilised through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR). Therefore, further

procurement actions were kept in abeyance and materials procured have been preserved.

About 61% of the expenditure for advance procurement is towards Tarapur Atomic Power Project-3&4 on which construction work has commenced in October 1998 (after the approval of the 9th Five Year Plan outlays and revised cost estimates of TAPP-3&4 by the Government) and is being utilised for manufacture of components.

(d) No, Sir.

Report of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board

920. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH 'SURYA':
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report prepared by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in 1995 has listed more than hundred defects in nuclear installations about the safety aspects;

(b) if so, the main points thereof;

(c) whether Government can assure that nuclear accidents will not happen in India; and

(d) if not, then the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The question relates to a comprehensive deocument titled "Safety Issues in DAE Installations" prepared by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The document detailed the evaluations and upgradations which are required in the nuclear installations of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and was primarily a compilation based on the proceedings and recommendations of the various AERB Safety Committees over the past decade, as well as on reports of other safety studies carried out from time to time by the DAE and Nuclear Power Corporation of